FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BERLIN

Fischer Receives Participants

LD291614 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer today received the participants at the Warsaw Pact member deputy foreign ministers' meeting. The talk took place in an open and friendly atmosphere. The deputy ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the GDR, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the USSR exchanged views at the meeting on current questions of the cooperation among all forces of reason and realism in the interest of peace and security.

Peace, Security Issues Reviewed

LD292355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Opinions were exchanged on problems of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the intensification of actions for the preservation of peace and consolidation of security in those regions were discussed at a meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Warsaw Pact member states which has ended in Berlin. Poland was represented by Deputy Minister Jan Majewski. The participants in the meeting were received by Oskar Fischer, chief of GDR diplomacy.

Further Report

AU292039 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] A meeting of deputy foreign ministers from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, and the Soviet Union took place in Berlin. Traian Pop, deputy minister of foreign affairs, attended for our country. The meeting occasioned an exchange of views on certain topical issues of the struggle for peace, disarmament, security, and economic development for all nations. At the conclusion of the meeting, the deputy foreign ministers were received by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs.

SFRY DELEGATION ATTENDS CEMA COMMITTEE MEETING

LD291502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- A Yugoslav delegation led by Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Committee for Energy and Industry, is taking part in a CEMA committee session in Budapest that was convened to discuss tasks facing the members in implementing the program of scientific and technical cooperation up to the year 2000 and, within that context, the manufacturing of equipment for nuclear power plants. The Yugoslav delegation, which is attending the meeting within the framework of a special Yugoslavia-CEMA agreement, has expressed interest in maintaining the intensive tempo of Yugoslav deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants.

Rade Pavlovic had separate talks with Laszlo Kapolyi, the Hungarian industry minister, which covered some specific aspects of Yugoslav-Hungarian cooperation in energy industry. Measures were discussed that would speed up the linking of Yugoslav and Hungarian power grids by a 400-kw electricity powerline between Subotica and Szeged. The two ministers also discussed Hungarian participation in the planned construction of a hydroelectric power plant on the river Drava near Djurdjevac. They also examined the possibilities for increasing the amount of Soviet gas transported through Hungary to Yugoslavia and its storage in Hungary.

EDITORIAL EXAMINES NEED FOR EXPENDITURE REDUCTIONS

AU291515 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Cost Reductions -- A Major Source of Increased Economic Efficiency"]

[Text] The 13th AWP Central Committee plenum stressed once again the need to reinforce the regimen of thrift everywhere and in all things, to fulfill the plans with the least expenditure of labor and resources, and to raise the efficiency of the economy. The absolute necessity of turning to look at the question of thrift more than ever before arises from the dimensions assumed by the social product and the expenditure needed to achieve it. But this absolute necessity arises also from the fact that a number of enterprises and sectors of the economy failed to fulfill their plans and this had a perceptible influence on production costs. To overcome these deficits it is therefore necessary to make big strides in this respect and to unfailingly achieve a complete utilization of the reserves that exist in the economy, working according to the advanced experience of many individuals, brigades, sectors, and enterprises.

These are some of the reasons why the question of fulfilling the 1986 objectives also in the field of reducing the cost of production, construction, and services assumes particular importance, without which it would be impossible to achieve the predetermined planned indicators characterizing extended socialist reproduction. It is the duty of the party organs and organizations, and of their instruments, to make these duties clear to all the working people, cadres, and specialists, and to demand accounts regarding the reinforcement of the regimen of thrift in order to unburden the economy and the state from all excessive expenditures and to create additional sources of accumulation. The initiatives and pledges adopted at the beginning of the current year, which are now being implemented to increase production and to reduce costs by the working collective of the "Steel of the Party" Metallurgical Combine in Elbasan, the Gjirokaster metal goods plant, the Tirana geological engineering plant, the Mborje-Drenove coal mine, and so forth, shows that wherever people work with a militant spirit, far from with narrow interest, and devoid of complacency, new reserves can be found, pledges are given, and with good scientific organization and management, they are implemented. The extension and deepening of these initiatives, and the fulfillment of their objectives, is therefore a duty of great political and ideological importance for the party organizations and their instruments in enterprises and in agricultural cooperatives.

The new resources and reserves to further reduce costs must be found primarily in the most decisive and weighty factors, thus achieving real savings to the economy. They must be found in the utilization of raw and other materials, as well as in electricity and fuels, which account for a considerable proportion of costs. Attention must be centered on the adoption of forceful and comprehensive measures placing the consumption of materials on a more solid scientific base and with strict control that the purpose of every material be known exactly. Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed that there can be no talk about cost and its reduction without technical norms in the utilization of raw and other materials, and without constantly improving them. There are still unified norms and unsuitable technological processes preserving high consumption norms, as well as poor quality goods still being produced. The achievement of the necessary improvements in this matter, particularly with regard to fuels and electricity, timber, raw materials in general, and especially imported materials, requires that the party's instruction that the achievement of tasks in the field of cost reductions cannot be done with minimal changes or savings in secondary expenditure, but by raising the level of the efficiency of the organizational and managerial role of cadres and specialists -- this instruction must be properly understood and implemented.

The current year's plan sets out considerable tasks with regard to the reduction of costs through increased labor productivity. Currently in the state sector of the economy about 92 percent of workers do their work on the basis of labor norms, but in particular sectors, branches, and enterprises the number of workers renumerated on the basis of fixed wages is still high. Ancilliary units and sectors in particular have considerable reserves in this direction. The experience of the Bulqize mine in raising the number of workers operating in the major fronts of work, like miners, and underground transportation operatives, while reducing the number of ancilliary workers, has prvoen to be efficient.

Last year's achievements and those at the beginning of the current year show that wherever the organization of the work is up to the required contemporary level, the planned tasks concerning labor productivity have been fulfilled and costs have been reduced. But the attention of the economic and state organs must be drawn particularly to the fact that in a number of enterprises and sectors, as in agriculture, mining, construction, and in the light and food industries, a considerable number of workers fail to fulfill their norms owing to subjective reasons. The party organizations and their instruments must better mobilize people, as is required by the time and situation, through a militant spirit and actions, against all alien manifestations at work, which in a number of cases are the reason for the nonfulfillment of the planned tasks pertaining to production and productivity.

The attainment of objectives set out with regard to the regimen of thrift requires that the workers, all engineering and technical staff, economists, agronomists, mathematicians, chemists, and others, should engage totally in the tasks arising from and leading to cost reductions. They are required, as the 13th AWP Central Committee plenum instructed, to secure and to further reduce the planned expenditure through major solutions, by applying new production methods and by using the advanced experience within and outside the enterprise. We stress that this is particularly required from the economists and financial staff. It is necessary to know exactly what has been expended, what has been saved, what the excessive expenditures has been, who effected savings and who exceeded expenditure with regard to every product.

Taking into consideration the great importance of fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks set out with regard to reducing costs, the party organizations at every level of the economy must raise and keep high the spirit of mobilization of the workers, must raise the level of their control over apparatuses of enterprises in order to reinforce the regimen of thrift everywhere and in everything and to thus increase socialist accumulation.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO CREATE 'EUROPEAN' SDI ASSAILED

AU281705 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Elmas Leci article: "America Creates a 'European' Star Wars Program"]

[Text] In Western Europe's political and military circles lately there is a new military project circulating at Washington's suggestion. The commander in chief of NATO's Armed Forces, the U.S. General Bernard Rogers, recently declared that the United States is allowing the Western European member-countries of NATO to start their own strategic defense initiative. Thus, the United States is permitting a "European" star wars program. The Atlantic propaganda portrays the program as an expression of the U.S. partnership, as an understanding of the European will, etc. In addition, the Europeans pretend that the "European" star wars program is a defense answer to U.S. and Soviet star wars programs".

It is quite clear that the approval of the United States for a "European" star wars program is not out of interest for their European allies, nor does it stem from a desire to give them military independence. The U.S. is creating the "European" star wars program for the political needs of their present policy in Europe. We should mention from the start, that the "European" star wars program is, in effect, an extension of the U.S. "star wars" program. It is an extension in the technological-financial, military and political sense. In this endeavor, Washington's military and political strategists have made it quite clear to NATO members that the program in question is not a separate European program.

By naming the star wars program on our continent "European", the United States is trying to hide the fact that the program, like all other U.S. programs in Europe, aims at strengthening U.S. military control and diktat over their allies.

The militaristic U.S. "star wars" program has elicited great objections in Europe and the world. Broad waves of protests have taken place in many countries. In addition, many European governments have expressed their objections in participating in the U.S. "star wars" program. In order to neutralize this opposition by its allies and attract them to this militaristic program, the White House has sent special emissaries to Western European capitals. The results of these pressures have not yielded to Washington's expectations. As of today, three years after the program's proclamation by Reagan, only Britain and the FRG have acknowledged their endorsements. In this context, they have created the "European" star wars, thinking that with the name "European" they can deceive the Allied governments as well as Western European public opinion. The "European" program will be under NATO; we know very well who leads and dominates NATO and whose interest are served by the military programs of this militarily aggressive pact.

With this maneuvering; the United States of America is trying to soften the ill effects in the European countries that the Soviet-U.S. secret bargainings have had, and which have trampled on not only the interests of sovereign nations but on the interests of their own allies as well. At the same time the U.S. is trying to sway the attention of public opinion away from the brutal pressures to force the Western European countries to join their wild economic and political blocade of Libya.

The aim of the U.S. Government is not to strengthen "European defense," but only to further integrate it in their military structure.

The Pentagon is seeking to exploit "the European strategic defense initiative" to create on Western European territory another framework, with cosmic nuclear weapons apart from the U.S. ones, with the aim of winning supremacy over its main rival for world domination, Soviet social-imperialism. Obviously this increases the danger of attacks and counterattacks in Europe. Consequently, in the event of a nuclear conflict, Europe, because of the development of its own "European strategic defense initiative," becomes a prime target. Thus, neither the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, nor the European one can defend the European countries from a nuclear danger, as "the Soviet strategic defense initiative" cannot defend the Warsaw Pact countries. The efforts of U.S. propaganda to prove the contrary is in line with the well-known policies of the two superpowers to create, in the international European public opinion, and in its people, the impression that the world will "breathe easier" if the solutions to such situations are in the hands of the two superpowers. Comrade Ramiz Alia has said, "in addition, the European program creates a capitulating psychology, according to which, no country or people can live outside the superpowers' umbrellas and their enslaving aids and credits."

U.S. imperialism, with the Strategic Defense Initiative or "star wars," and the involvement of their Western European allies in them, is trying to gain supremacy over its rival, the Soviet social imperialism, which has the same pretensions and conduct also in space, the same unrelenting arms race. The U.S. is using permission to allow Western Europeans to conduct "their own strategic defense" to further attract their allies to their costly military programs, to make them pay more for "the Atlantic partnership" as well as the Soviet-U.S. rivalry.

RADIO-TV AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU280958 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 28 (ATA) -- The agreement between the general department of the Albanian radio-televison and the general department of the Vietnamese radio-television was signed in Hanoi.

The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Syrja Laze, and for the Vietnamese side by the general director of the Vietnamese radio-television, Tran Lam.

The signing ceremony was attended by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the SR of Vietnam and the general department of the Vietnamese radio-television.

ZHIVKOV SENDS SHUTTLE CONDOLENCES TO REAGAN

AU300937 Sofia BTA in English 0931 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 30 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a cable to Mr. Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, in which he expresses his condolences over the tragic death of the crew of the space ship Chalienger.

The Bulgarian president has extended his condolences to the families of the victims and to the people of the U.S.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON BCP PLENUM

AU291257 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Jan 86 p 1

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial: "The Decisions of the January Plenum of the BCP Central Committee -- the Scientific-Technological Revolution -- a Cause of Millions" -- uppercase passages published in wide-spaced type]

[Text] The January plenum of the BCP Central Committee decided to convene the 13th BCP Congress for 2 April 1986 and discussed Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report: "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee." In the broad discussion that developed, a deep analysis of achievements since the February plenum's was made; concrete paths and means to implement great transformations in the economy, in the political superstructure, and in the ideological sphere were discussed; and solutions of the main problems on which the successful course of the scientific-technological revolution in our country depend were clearly delineated. The collective intellect, experience, and knowledge of the BCP Central Committee and many specialists concentrated on these main problems, and permitted documents to be drawn up which in their well-founded scientific validity, their profundity, concrete character, and long-term nature form an entire party program for continued construction of developed socialism in Bulgaria on the basis of the scientific-technological revolution.

The plenum once again confirmed that the scientific-technological revolution is of global and crucial significance for our country's development. From both the international and domestic viewpoints we have no choice but to rapidly carry this revolution into effect. This revolution, as our first party and state leader figuratively expressed it, is the key, or rather the master key, to building the new society. It is an irrevocable challenge of the times, and on its realization depends public and personal success and progress.

As is well known, we already have at our disposal the necessary objective preconditions to implement the scientific-technological revolution. We possess a solid material-technological base, a strong working class, and trained agricultural workers. We have capable scientists, we have no little experience, and we rely on the cooperation with the socialist countries and, most of all, with the Soviet Union. Since last February we have had available the documents of the BCP Central Committee Plenum which, supplemented and additionally enriched by the documents of this year's January plenum, completely clarify our view and show at what rates, and along which paths we must go to approach and attain this goal.

The problems the latest Central Committee plenum discussed and resolved will obviously also be problems for the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress. What are the main points in them? To what do these new decisions of our party call us?

The first group of problems concern the NEED FOR CHANGES IN PRINCIPLE IN MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING TO TRANSFORM THE SOCIALIST ORGANIZATIONS INTO SELF-MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS. This requires that the Leninist principle of democratic centralism continue to be consistently applied in the future. The task is for the centralized organs to be freed from petty problems and from guardianship of the lower echelons, for a qualitative rise to be achieved in the scientific level of the centralized leadership, for its reliability to be deepened, and for new strategic characteristics of this leadership to be developed.

In this connection it is of particular importance to make basic changes in the system of planning and in the functions and structure of the state administration, to make profound changes in the organization and methods of action of the economic and scientific units, with a view to transforming them into self-managing organizations, to effect expedient changes in the political superstructure. THE KEY QUESTION, STRONGLY EXPOSED IN THE DECISION OF THE FEBRUARY PLENUM, IS THE QUESTION OF THE SELF-MANAGING ORGANIZATIONS. They must be the powerful motor which moves the whole of science and economics toward the boldest scientific-technological decisions, and toward a comprehensive uplift of the economy. Self-management principles relate to the individual socialist organizations which produce material or spiritual wealth and possess economic, production and juridical independence. Self-managing organizations will exist in industry, agriculture, science, and education. They will be led by collective organs elected by the labor collective -- team council and economic council, while the chairman of the economic council will also be the director of the enterprise (or combine). The characteristics of the self-managing organizations have been comprehensively worked out, and include the disclosure of the need for broad economic independence, application of the contract principle and the accord principle in mutual relations, and widening the organizations' right in domestic economic relations and in the foreign-economic aspect.

The BCP Central Committee Plenum paid special attention to THE REQUIREMENT FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT AND INTRODUCTION IN PRACTICE OF CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGIES. It was emphasized that the contemporary scientific-technological revolution is first and foremost a technological one, and that the leading element in it is technology. The relevant organs are set the task, on the basis of the Complex Program for Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Countries, of developing our conception for a technological renewal of the country and for a new approach to mastering and developing of modern and promising technologies. The primary role here is played by the requirements to introduce unity into the principles and criteria for the technological renewal and re-equipment of the country; for the building up of a complete system for transfer of technologies; for making computerized integrated production the basis of the technological renewal; for effecting a revolutionary transition toward fundamentally new technologies; and for implementing deep qualitative changes in our structural policy. In attaching such great importance to the technologies, the party stresses that they are not an aim, but a means for achieving our political, economic, and social goals. However, when we speak of an effective structural policy, we have in mind a needed changeover toward the manufacture of products with a high scientific content and with lower expenditures of energy, raw materials, and other materials. Detailed priority tasks have been worked out which must be solved in sequence.

The importance of the strategic technologies in electronics, biotechnologies, and new materials is stressed, and the foremost tasks for machine building, the chemical industry, metallurgy, agriculture, and the food and tobacco industries have been outlined.

A further group of problems is connected with THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SCIENCE. Hardly anyone can fail to understand the vast importance of the scientific front. Marx foresaw that science would become a productive force. Now the main thing is to guarantee this link between science and production, that is, to eliminate the "no man's land" between them, and to apply scientific results in practice as quickly as possible. The transformation of scientific institutes into self-managing systems will assist in this direction. The centralized administration must be combined with the expansion of the rights of the lower scientific organizations, and the freedom of scientific creativity with the necessary state financial and labor discipline. Consistent efforts are also needed to develop science itself. New requirements are also being made in connection with the formation of program collectives in science, which, after receiving the task and the resources, possess all rights and responsibilities to determine the ways to achieve the scientific result.

The party poses with great force the problem of implementing a new approach in the development of scientific research -- both fundamental and applied. A national program must be worked out for fundamental research in accordance with the selective strategy. The social sciences, the role of which is increasing, require special attention. A number of new measures have been mapped out on the matter of scientific degrees and titles and concerning the growth and stimulation of the scientific cadres.

The next group of problems relates to THE PROVISION OF CADRES FOR THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Of vital importance is the requirement to achieve high professionalism at all levels, and for a changeover in the technological training, adjustment, and thinking of the cadres. This entails many serious changes in the system for training and improving the executive, engineering, and management cadres. A changeover must be effected in the use of the labor resources of the country to achieve complete economic and social labor implementation. Great responsibilities fall on those units called upon to train, use, and develop the cadres, and the system of secondary and higher education must solve a number of key problems. Higher education must become the front line and the revolutionizing force of the scientific-technological revolution.

Our party and our people now face a new qualitative stage of development. The decisive role belongs to the scientific-technological revolution -- and it must become a cause of the whole population. Millions of people in our country have come to maturity for this historic task. What is required is exceptionally good organization, exemplary order and discipline, a workmanlike attitude and concrete deeds. An uncompromising struggle is necessary against diletantism, indifference, simulated activity, showiness, and empty noise. We must make every effort to transform the socialist organizations into self-managing ones, to raise the role of the labor collectives, and to expand socialist democracy. Everyone has to understand that the conditions have become ripe for profound transformations both in the base and the superstructure. And here the example and activity of the party organizations and Communists are of primary significance. We require a new economic, political, and ideological climate, which is to correspond to the new grandiose tasks which we are setting ourselves.

The successes of the People's Republic of Bulgaria are well known. The achievement of that which faces us will multiply these successes many times over.

We have at our disposal a profoundly and scientifically based program for carrying out the scientific-technological revolution in Bulgaria. The main factor for this is man. This revolution will yield its abundant fruits only if millions of people take it up, only if it becomes a life work of millions. Let us spare no efforts to involve faster, immediately, Bulgaria's millions of workers in this global task of the time, to conquer by honest labor and pure efforts new peaks for our socialist fatherland.

HUSAK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATHS OF SHUTTLE CREW

LD291732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, has expressed sincere condolences on his own behalf and on behalf of the Czechoslovak people to President Ronald Reagan and the people of the United States, on the tragic death of the crew of the space shuttle Challenger. At the same time he asked that sympathy should be expressed to the families of those who died.

U.S. 'NEGATIVE ATTITUDE' TO INITIATIVES CONDEMNED

AU231145 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Jan 85 p 5

[Milan Rusko commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "The First Reply: Rejection of Moratorium"]

[Text] As was announced by Larry Speaks, White House press secretary, the United States is resolved to continue nuclear tests; this means that it refuses to join the moratorium on nuclear tests which was proclaimed by the Soviet Union last year, and now extended by 3 months. At the same time Caspar Weinberger, secretary of defense and one of the most zealous and rapacious hawks, stressed at a press conference that Ronald Reagan would continue to be "totally devoted" to the program of space militarization.

Actually, these are the first official replies to the latest Soviet peace proposals -- proposals welcomed with such enthusiasm and hope by the whole world, in the hope that the U.S. side, too, would finally join the Soviet effort to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The disappointment -- also among the American public -- is all the greater, since during the last few months Washington has been expressing peace rhetoric, and since the first reactions of top U.S. representatives, too, gave us some kind of hope. Ronald Reagan said that he welcomes Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration "in the hope that it is yet another useful step in the process of cutting down the number of nuclear arms." According to the daily THE WASHINGTON POST, the President stated that the proposal "seems to be constructive in certain aspects." What a pity that, despite every good will, the same cannot be said about the official U.S. attitude. Does the President keep his word, or does he identify himself with Weinberger and Speakes? Well, everything seems to indicate the latter. During the last few months, in fact, it has happened time and again that the top U.S. representatives did not dare unambiguously reject the earlier Soviet proposals in public. They seemingly welcomed the proposals, or else declared that they are studying them; then they gradually cast doubts on the substance of the proposals, on the possibility of checking on them, on the sincerity of the Soviet side, and so forth -- up to the point when they adopted an outright negative position. It is typical that they did not provide any realistic counter-proposal.

And although the White House has now "welcomed" the Soviet proposals, at the same time it has refused to join the moratorium, and wants to realize the plans for militarizing space. This means that the U.S. representatives have adopted a negative attitude toward the two decisive conditions which are essential for carrying out even the first stage of disarmament measures, as was proposed by the USSR. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's words have been confirmed: "Today we have no lack of declarations about devotion to the cause of peace; the lack we feel refers to specific deeds aimed at consolidating its mainstays."

By its negative stance, Washington has laid a dangerous charge under the fragile structure of the reviving Soviet-American relations; and it bears full responsibility for the consequences of this act, which contradicts the interests not only of the two great powers, but also those of the peoples throughout the world.

ECONOMIC BODY SUPPORTS DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

LD292246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] The National Economic Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee expressed full support in Prague today for the proposed Main Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-1990 and Prospects for the Period Up to the Year 2000. The session was chaired by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In an extensive and matter-of-fact discussion, the members of the commission presented a number of suggestions and remarks for finishing work on the Guidelines. They particularly stressed the need to speed up, in the interest of the growth of the living standards,the social economic development by means of intensification and broad implementation of the results of science and technology; increasing the involvement of the Czechoslovak economy in the international socialist division of labor within the framework of CEMA states, above all with the USSR; and safeguarding our participation in implementing the comprehensive program of scientific-technological progress of CEMA countries up to the year 2000.

The National Economic Commission of the party's Central Committee went on to discuss the current report on the progress of implementing the second stage of the program for increasing economic efficiency of the wages system in the main industries in the past year. In the discussion, the members of the commission stressed the need for more consistent implementation of differentiation in remuneration according to merit and broader use of the brigade method of organization of labor and remuneration.

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES CZECH INTERIOR MINISTRY

AU231304 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jan 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Conference of Communists of the Czech Interior Ministry; Attention to Reinforcing Legality"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A 2-day conference of Communists in the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR] began in Prague yesterday. It is attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by its secretary Jindrich Polednik.

The report of the main committee was devoted to the role of Communists in the implementation of the party's security policy oriented toward raising the effectiveness of the struggle against crime, and in particular toward protecting the economy and resolving problems connected with illegal enrichment by individuals. In the sphere of general crime, Communists will concentrate, among other things, on resolving a greater number of cases and improving preparatory work. Concretely this means to deepen cooperation with national committees, economic and social organizations, but also with citizens. With the national committees and services in mind, it was said that the public is not so much interested in the fulfillment of the plan as in the availability and quality of services. And it is precisely here that the standard of the coordination activity of the Interior Ministry with other sectors must be raised.

The head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Jindrich Polednik, spoke in the discussion. He praised the work of Communists in the CSR Ministry of Interior and stressed that one element of care for man, for strengthening his security in life, is the protection of his work and freedoms, the protection of property in socialist and private ownership. Care for public order is also a part of the care for man, however. And here the Communists in the ministry still face a lot of work. When he spoke about the national committees, he noted that the Ministry of Interior and its responsible functionaries should pay greater attention to the development of their activity, the streamlining of the state administration, and reinforcing legality.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIALIST EDUCATION EMPHASIZED

AU231410 Prague NOVA MYSL No 1, 1986 in Czech and Slovak, signed to press 29 Nov 85 pp 53-62

[Article by Doctor Miloslav Dockal, candidate of sciences, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee, and head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, Prague: "The Training of the Young Generation for Current and Future Needs"]

[Excerpts] A comprehensively harmonious development of personality under socialism has become not only the objective of building a new society, but at the same time also the most dynamic factor of the development of production forces.

The further development of socialist society; the transition of the economy onto the path of intensive development, particularly through scientific-technological progress and its broad application; the deepening of socialist democracy; the reinforcement of the socialist way of life; all this requires a more comprehensive and better thought-out attitude toward education and political development.

In addition, the educational and development system must keep in step with the high aims that our society has set for itself. Our socialist schools must train graduates who will be able to assert themselves in the more demanding conditions of the coming decades.

The fundamental principles of the school policy for the period of constructing a developed socialist society are contained in the law on university-level schools of 1980, and in the law on the system of primary and secondary schools of 1984.

The gradual realization of the goals of our educational and development system required and will require a considerable amount of political-organizational work. The primary task will be to train in advance pedagogical workers and ensure the appropriate textbooks and other aids.

Hitherto, the experience and findings acquired from the introduction of new perceptions of the educational and political development work show that, in the first place, in our educational system -- in close cooperation with other factors -- it is necessary to assert more consistently the unity between political development and education, to raise the standard of the communist development of the young generation. This requirement is closely connected with ehhancing the human factor in the individual directions of society's further development.

Namely, only a person who is aware, and who thinks and behaves socialistically can play a positive higher role.

Among our youth there are many who put their creative zeal and the energy of their youth at the service of their ideals of socialism, who are one with its perspectives, and who see in their realization the purpose and the essence of their lives. At the same time, however, in part of the youth we come across indifference toward the results of socialist construction, an incorrect attitude toward work, and the assertion of individual interests to the detriment of the interests of society. This is borne out by the low study and work morale of a number of pupils and students, by their being satisfied with mediocrity. Phenomena such as class approach, socialist patriotism, and proletarian internationalism are not sufficiently strongly implanted in the consciousness of some young people, a matter that necessarily is reflected in their unclarified political attitudes toward events at home and in the world.

Therefore, at present it is necessary to devote more consistent and greater attention to the educational aspect pertaining to the molding of the young socialist man. When we teach the coming generation, which is growing up under socialism and in years of peace, to esteem the great feat of their forbears, to respect the progressive and revolutionary traditions; when we teach them to unite love for the fatherland with the bright prospects which our country has in the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union, we can rest assured that the young people and our entire socialist fatherland will live rich and fruitful lives.

HUSAK ACKNOWLEDGES BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS

AU231308 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, received numerous congratulations on his birthday from party agencies and organizations, from National Front agencies and organizations, from national committees, from paramilitary and security bodies, from working collectives, and from individuals. In view of the large number of them, it is impossible for him to reply to them individually. For this reason Comrade Husak makes use of this way to thank all those who congratulated him on his birthday.

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CHALLENGER ACCIDENT

LD291433 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram of condolences to the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan:

I received with dismay the news of the tragic accident at the launch of the Challenger space shuttle. Let me assure you Mr President, of my sincere sympathy and request that you express the deeply felt sympathy of the people of the GDR to the relatives of the astronauts who died in the catastrophe.

STOPH HOLDS TALKS WITH SRV TRADE MINISTER

LD292335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community of states is an important precondition for eliminating the nuclear danger and for improving the position of Europe and the world. This was noted in agreement by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and the Vietnamese Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac in a talk in Berlin Wednesday.

The two politicians noted with satisfaction the worldwide support for the USSR's latest proposals to free mankind from the danger of nuclear self-destruction by the year 2000.

Willi Stoph underlined the GDR's support for Vietnam's policy of creating a peace zone in Southeast Asia.

The two sides noted an all-round and stable development of bilateral relations. The further deepening of economic and trade relations planned for 1986 to 1990 would help to strengthen the close, friendly and fraternal cooperation.

FISCHER CONFERS WITH CUBAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

FL290428 Havana Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon today concluded an official 3-day visit to the GDR during which he met with GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. Alarcon exchanged opinions with Fischer on different aspects of joint cooperation between the two countries. They also discussed the current international situation and expressed the solidarity of Cuba and the GDR with the Nicaraguan people's struggle and condemned the U.S. policy of aggression in Central America.

STOPH RECEIVES IRAQI PLANNING MINISTER 29 JAN

LD300014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The disarmament program submitted by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev is the most important step for further negotiations on the crucial questions of war and peace since the Geneva summit meeting.

This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Iraqi Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Faraj during a talk in Berlin Wednesday. The two men noted in agreement that halting the arms race on earth and preventing the spreading of nuclear arms to space by means of negotiations is of vital importance for all mankind.

They stressed the need for a just and permanent Middle East settlement. The two sides stressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership in the realization of their inalienable rights to self-determination.

The politicians praised the positive development of bilateral relations. They expressed an interest in deepening their economic and trade relations. There are wide-ranging possibilities for expanding them.

AXEN WELCOMES BRITISH LABOR PARTY'S HEALEY

LD291828 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jan (ADN) -- Dennis Healey, foreign policy spokesman of the British Labor Party and member of the shadow cabinet, arrived Wednesday on a visit to the GDR. He was invited by Hermann Axen, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. Dennis Healey was cordially welcomed by Hermann Axen on his arrival in Berlin.

The two politicians started talks the same day.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY TALKS HELD WITH FINNISH DIET

LD292357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1948 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Helsinki, 29 Jan (ADN) -- The talks between deputies of the Finnish Diet and the GDR People's Chamber, which were held in Helsinki on Wednesday, centered on the active role and responsibility of the parliaments for peace and detente. Bilateral cooperation and contacts in international bodies were given great importance. Thus both the GDR and Finnish parliamentarians stressed their desire to further shape the existing good experiences in cooperation in a productive fashion.

At a meeting with the executive of the Finnish-GDR Society, which also includes the Finnish minister for the environment, Matti Ahde, ideas were exchanged on joint contributions to further shaping bilateral relations.

The delegation from the GDR Interparliamentary Group (IPU) led by its chairman, Herbert Fechner, is in Finland at the invitation of the chairman of the Finnish IPU, Juhani Tuomaala.

BRIEFS

ECUADORAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- East Berlin (ADN) -- On Wednesday [15 January] Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Filoteo Samaniego Salazar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Ecuador, for his farewell visit. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jan 86 p 2 AU]

LOSONCZI SENDS CONDOLENCES ON CHALLENGER TRAGEDY

LD300920 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, expressed the sympathy of the Hungarian people in a telegram to Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America, over the tragic deaths of the crew of Challenger spaceship.

LAZAR, HAVASI MEET WITH NUCLEAR COMMISSION

LD290006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister, Gyorgy Lazar received in the Parliament House the representatives of the delegations taking part in the session of the Intergovernmental Commission of Nuclear Energetics. Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member, Central Committee secretary, at the Central Committee headquarters also received the experts who are conferring in our capital. Laszlo Kapolyi, minister of industry, took part in the meeting.

SARLOS ADDRESSES TEACHERS UNION CONGRESS

LD252221 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The Teachers Trade Union can do much to ensure a calm and balanced social atmosphere around schools in Hungary. This was said by Istvan Sarlos at the union's congress which began today in Budapest. The Politburo member and chairman of the National Assembly pointed out that together with protection of interests, a social development free of shocks and steps backward is also necessary.

Jozsef Voksan, secretary general of the union, explained in his oral supplementary to the written report that the teaching profession could not fulfill the requirements in certain areas. The shortage of teachers is constant, the number of children has increased; as a result there is much overtime. In order to ease the problems, the material and moral recognition of teachers and tutors should be improved, the burdens of administration should be reduced, and schools should be given greater independence.

SZABO ADDRESSES AGRO-INDUSTRIAL UNION PLENUM

LD251751 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0546 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Summary] "The Council of the Hajdusag Agro-Industrial Union [HADI] held an end-of-the-year account plenary session. The session, chaired by Istvan Szabo, chairman of the TOT [National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives], member of the MSZMP Politburo, was held in Debrecen yesterday.

HADI comprises only 16 agricultural enterprises out of the 8,100 farms of the county but in 1985 it produced one-quarter of the profit from farms in the county. HADI, made up of 13 agricultural cooperatives, 1 state farm and 2 food industry plants, was able to increase production particularly in animal husbandry; in 1985 it produced 26,300 metric tons of pork compared with 25,000 metric tons in 1984. HADI did not incur a loss on animal husbandry overall, although according to the account ledgers sheep breeding showed a loss in some of the member farms. Under closer scrutiny, even these sheep enterprises did not really show a loss. Nonetheless it needs a really full reveiw.

HADI's plant production survived, brought profit in 1985, and the union's profit in 1985 was 500 million forints, half of which was made in feed production. HADI bought the Karcag factory unit of Filakszia and changed production structure and has not raised prices since 1981. It has however, significantly increased sales despite a 20 percent decline in Hungarian industrial feed production.

Two of the member farms failed in terms of finance and development policy; they continued a risky business policy, overspent, invested beyond their strength, perhaps spent more in the consumption sphere than their resources would have allowed and failed to adapt to the strict new conditions of the system in time. However, HADI takes the independence of the member farms seriously, and cannot do otherwise. It does not provide a covering umbrella.

Istvan Szabo said at this end-of-year session that this association must have the strength to disseminate a form of conduct which will prevent enterprises, and particularly the members of an undertaking such as HADI, from running into blind alleys.

However direct intervention is impossible, HADI warned the particular farms in advance at the time, and the management of the farms cannot be relieved of responsibility regarding anything happening there. HADI must, however, give greater voice and weight to its analyses and opinions.

NATIONAL BANK ISSUES FOOD INDUSTRY BONDS

LD291409 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 29 (MTI) -- The Directorate for Agrarian, Industrial, Commercial and Cooperative Credits of the National Bank of Hungary is to issue 500 million forints worth of bonds to finance loans for the food industry and trade, over the 8,000 million forints worth of investment loans invisaged for that purpose.

The directorate issued its first agrarian bonds last year at a value of 440 million forints, 140 million more than planned as a result of oversubscription. The bank granted loans to cooperative farms and food industrial companies for quickly returning investment projects, often for reconstructions. The county directorates of the National Bank of Hungary were also involved in the issuance and the money was often used for the development of local farms.

As the first bonds were a success, the second issuance will take place in a similar way. The additional resources will be spent on improving the coordination of raw material production, processing and sales, and on establishing the technical conditions required. The loans will finance the extension of storage areas and cooling facilities, and the modernization of small shops in the countryside, and the packaging of products.

The expiry of the second bonds will be 8 years, with a two-year grace period. The bank will pay an 11.5 per cent interest (0.5 per cent lower than last year as, in compliance with the credit policy guidelines, the interest paid on investment loans also decreased by 1 per cent).

The bonds are available for Hungarian economic organizations. The directorate has obliged itself to buy back the bonds before expiry on the request of subscribers.

SOCIOECONOMIC ILLS OF INCOME DISPARITIES DETAILED

AU231110 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Jozsef Kovacs article: "How Can Some People Afford Everything?"]

[Text] There is not a big difference in incomes between enterprises and cooperatives that are doing well and those that are doing badly. The wages and salaries are more evenly distributed than desirable and do not sufficiently encourage an increase in performance. The population's consumption and financial situation are, however, strongly differentiated. Some people live in prosperity and others live in hardship. The contradiction between equalized distribution and differentiated consumption is not easy to understand.

Many people are in a disadvantageous financial situation from the start. As is well-known, average per capita income of old-age pensioners and of families with many children, for example, is low. The disadvantageous situation is hereditary, as is the property and real estate of the well-to-do. Young couples, for example, find it hard to start out in life without support from home. Their incomes at the start of their careers is not enough to purchase their own home. In the long term, family support and inheritance, however, determine the start and the entire life.

The Source of Flagrant Prosperity

What is the source of flagrant prosperity? How can some people afford much more than others? If we were only talking about exceptions, we could easily explain the matter. Innovations, inventions, and remuneration for leading positions, for example, can be sources of surplus income, as well as a boutique, a flower shop, or other small ventures.

According to the statistical data of 31 December 1984, the number of small artisans was 76,113, 400 less than in the previous year and 4,000 more than in 1970. The number of private retail tradesmen (shop owners and owners of catering facilities) was 22,394, and the number of contractual shops was 10,769. The number of contractual shops is steadily growing and that of private retail tradesmen doubled in 5 years. The number of various private ventures as a whole is hardly more than 100,000. The majority of them work hard and some of them, however, go bankrupt and give their licenses back and cancel the contract. The majority of them live better than the average through harder work, and only an insignificant minority achieve an outstanding income, mainly through inventiveness that is also useful for society, but not only through this, also through tax manipulations and the employment of undeclared manpower.

Modest pensions and low incomes can be sources of tension in themselves. Ignorance can increase tempers. Therefore, it is worth analyzing this matter more closely and more objectively.

The reasons for relatively high mass consumption are complex. The monthly average wage on 31 December 1984 stood at 5,163 forints, and monthly income stood at 5,441 forints. The monthly average pension stood at 3,266 forints. Let us not balance our cash! It is enough if we also consider the sums of child-care fees and allowances, family allowance, sick pay, and other social allowances, and then we get the total amount that is paid in the so-called first economy, and under the title of social benefits. These so-called fixed family incomes, the central and main sources, are monthly incomes that can be verified to the last penny. Mostly it is impossible to live high from the above mentioned sums.

Within the average, however, there are also outstanding earnings and pensions. The consumption level also depends on how many wage earners and dependents are in a family. A family with many children, for example, in which every member is already working cannot be regarded as being in a financially disadvantageous situation.

Differences in property and prosperity can also develop in the long run depending on the way of life and attitudes. Some people live for the moment and put daily consumption in the forefront, and others like to economize, and families concentrate on accumulation. Earnings can be consumed, spent on travel and clothes, not to mention drinking. There are also examples of the possibility of considerable property gathered from a relatively low income through a life-time of work. How do people react to a possible deficiency in the family budget? This is also a timely question because the country's difficult situation has also been felt by the population in recent years. Consumer prices increased faster than wages and the real value of pensions, that are higher than the average, decreased. According to experiences, only as a last resort do families accept a decline in the achieved standard of living and the renouncement of goals. More than that, if possible, they cling to the usual growth rate in the standard of living. That is why people are working more for more money. In cases where there are no possibilities of increasing the main income, "extra earnings" are placed in the forefront.

One Cannot Live High on Wages

Household and ancillary agricultural plots are the most important sources of so-called extra income. Out of three-and-a-half million families, one-and-a-half million are engaged in small-scale agricultural production in their free time. There are both workers and peasant families among them. (More than half the workers are living in villages). They have a considerable role. The household and ancillary plots produce 62 percent of vegetables, 73 percent of potatoes, 60 percent of fruit, and 50 percent of grapes and wine. Here we also find 22 percent of the country's stock of cattle and about half the stock of pigs. Nothing can substitute for the small-scale agricultural production in supplying the population with and producing goods for export. They are making use of resources (part-time manpower, buildings, means of production, and soil, etc) which would otherwise be lost. They achieve incomes deriving from work and their work fulfills social needs. Therefore, maintaining production zeal and interest is a public affair.

In recent years there has been an increase in the organized and legal possibilities for urban people to acquire extra income -- mainly certain workers and intellectual strata. There are enterprise workers' business partnerships operating in about two-thirds of the enterprises, totalling some 210,000 members. There are 2,500 cooperative professional groups (small cooperative organizations equivalent to the enterprise workers' business partnerships) operating in the country, with some 80,000 members. To all these we can add the members of private business partnerships and civil associations employed on a part-time basis. There are also 47,204 people active as small artisans in addition to their regular employment, and 15,633 people who do this in addition to their pensions. Hundreds of thousands of people are regularly engaged in carpentry, painting, wall-papering, construction, and installation for their own needs -- thus accruing savings worth billions of forints. And this is not a bad thing! But it is bad that quite a few of these people "work on the side" thus withholding values worth billions of forints from the supervision of the tax authorities. Among them are the people who use highly valuable machines and different materials from public property for their own pocket.

Income Possibilities Have Increased

According to statistical data, in 1984 people worked 9.1 billion working hours in the first economy, and some 4.5 billion working hours in the second economy. Other statistics show that 4 million people out of the 5 million in the economically active population are working with a "double status." Harder work, greater diligence, and a higher state of organization are characteristics of activity on "their own account," and this fact is at the same time a criticism of discipline and leadership in the main working hours. The aspects and quality of wages and incomes making up differentiated consumption are, therefore, entirely different from each other. Incomes without work or incomes which are not proportional to performances are dishonest and harmful. In particular we condemn the exploiters of hard times: those hiding behind legal gaps, those who violate the rules and laws, and those who abuse their monopolistic and power position and the defenselessness of others. Public indignation about them is constantly increasing. People are demanding the listing of property, steady taxation, and the taking of people to task. All these are justified demands.

A part of the extra work and incomes, however, fits well into the traditional and new types of life-styles. A case in point is, for example, household plot cultivation, hobby gardens, and carpentry. But we consider the extension of working hours and the solutions born out of the need for more income and out of shortages to be temporary. In order to eliminate the causes of provoking this state of affairs, it is necessary to primarily develop the first economy and to eliminate obstacles hindering performances in the main working hours.

The way to achieve this is well-organized, disciplined and efficient work, an increase in material interestedness, and the differentiations of earnings in accordance with work performed. All Hungarian citizens should be able to work contentedly during the main working hours, prosper, and take part in the competition to maintain and increase their own standard of living with an equal chance, to say nothing of the fact that only through developing the socialist economy and making it more dynamic can the existing shortage situation be finally eliminated.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL SENDS GREETINGS TO ALBANIA

AU221440 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Jan 86 p 8

[Text] The Presidential Council greeted the People's Socialist Republic of Albania's People's Assembly Presidium in a telegram on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic.

JARUZELSKI SENDS REAGAN CHALLENGER CONDOLENCES

LD291649 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1620 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, has sent U.S. President Ronald Reagan a telegram with the following text:

Esteemed President. In connection with the tragic catastrophe of the space shuttle Challenger, I wish to express words of sincere sadness and commiseration. We join the American nation and the familes touched by this tragedy in deep sorrow and sadness.

RZECZYWISTOSC CENSURES U.S. LIBYAN, PLO POLICY

AU281320 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 19 Jan 86 p 2

[Jerzy Pardus Article: "Interests"]

[Text] When Palmerston was accused by a certain Pole of completely disregarding our interests and displaying political cynicism by concluding alliances with his enemies, Palmerston is said to have replied: "England has neither friends or enemies. Yesterday's friends can become today's enemies and our enemies our friends. English interests are what matter." Indeed, British policy has been characterised by this kind of "pragmatism" to this very day. In October 1944 Churchill could say that we have to "kill as many Germans as possible" (the blanket bombing of the cities of the Third Reich served this purpose) but 3 years later (I wrote about this recently) the British Government compelled the countries of the British Commonwealth to cease pursuing war criminals.

This type of conduct in politics is not the exclusive preserve of the British. The Americans are even greater masters of the art. For the Americans "pragmatism" has become a fashionable philosophical trend, if not a canon of conduct to be observed in politics and everyday life. Everything that serves U.S. interests is good. That is the operative slogan for both the government and the citizenry. In contrast to Polish idealism, so frequently infantile, the tendency to be guided by declarations and to trust in them completely, this Anlo-Saxon pragmatism sometimes acquires diabolical characteristics. But it is simply the ability to be guided by one's own interests and to ensure that they triumph.

I think U.S. conduct toward Libya should be viewed from this perspective. The Americans cannot forgive al-Qadhdhafi for nationalizing their share in Libyan oil, for depriving them of their bases on Libyan territory, and on top of that for daring to support national liberation movements, including the one in Nicaragua, which hurt the interests of U.S. concerns and limit the U. S. sphere of influence.

Successive U.S. and Israeli Governments have accused Libya of supporting international terrorism. This term is used to describe partisan movements and the struggle for national liberation as well as acts of terror, such a hijackings of planes, and attacks on diplomats and politicians. In the terminology used by Israeli official circles and the Israeli media "terrorists" are PLO fighters waging a struggle against Israeli aggression in Lebanon, are those mounting opposition to the racism and discrimination practised in territories occupied by Israel, and those who attack military targets and Israeli officials who are expelling Palestinians from their land. Representatives of the Israeli Government do after all say that they will not engage in any talks with terrorists," meaning the PLO, the only legal representative of the Palestinian people.

It is true that certain small groups of Palestinians have begun -- in their determination to draw the eyes of the world to their sad fate -- to employ terror (to take the attack on Israeli athletes in Munich as an example). However, this is not a method employed by the PLO as a whole, and it definitely is not a method used by other Arab states.

Attaching two meaning to the word "terrorism" makes it easier for the United States and Israel to conduct their propaganda and political operations which strenuously seek to place two types of armed actions -- terrorist and partisan ones -- in one category. Thus, when the United States and Israel accuse Libya or the Palestinians of terrorism, one does not know whether they are talking about the one type of action or the other.

In fact, we do know what they mean. They also have partisan operations in mind. When Al-Qadhdhafi states that Libya does not offer shelter to terrorists he really does mean terrorists and not Palestinian fighters. The great pressure being applied on Andreotti by Israel and the pro-Israel lobby in Italy to punish Libya and the PLO for the attacks on "El Al" aircraft reveals the true intentions of Israel and the United States.

They are trying to exploit international indignation at terrorist acts against civilians to achieve the political objective of discrediting and isolating Libya. Punishing the most implacable opponents of U.S. imperialism and its sentry -- Israel -- will make it possible to force Syria to its knees in the future and after that the less bold critics and opponents of American policy and the policies of international monopolies.

Thus, the true nature of the game is apparent and one can say that it is very "pragmatic" in the Anglo-Saxon manner.

CZECHOWICZ ON CONTACTS WITH POLISH-BORN ISRAELIS

AU240854 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 11 Jan 86 p 3

[From the press review]

[Text] Tadeusz Czechowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the PZPR delegation to the 20th congress of the Israeli Communist Party, made the following statement to the publication ODGLOSY dated 4 January 1986:

I was able to meet in Israel with the Jews who were born and grew up in Poland. We should bear in mind that Israeli leaders include jews from Poland such as David Ben Gurion, Menachem Begin, Yitzhaq Shamir, and Shimon Peres who were all born in Poland. At one time Shimon Peres had the name of Perski, but changed it into Peres only later on. Peres is Hebrew for the eagle.

Polish Jews continued to settle in Israel during various periods of time: before World War I, between the wars, and after World War II. That is why we can speak of older and younger emigration. The attitudes of these people toward Poland differ from case to case, but, regardless of their views, the Polish Jews wish very much to keep in touch with Polish culture and are interested in Polish events, although their attitudes toward them differ. This means that we need to expand cultural contacts with those Jewish communities in Israel that thirst for and expect such contacts.

AFP: TWO NEW SOLIDARITY LEADERS SELECTED

AU291713 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 (AFP) -- Two new men have joined the underground leadership of the banned trade union Solidarity (TKK) taking over from Tadeusz Jedynak and Bogdan Borusewicz, who were arrested last June and January respectively, according to a statement received by the Western press here today.

Jan Andrzej Gorny replaces Mr. Jedynak representing Upper Silesia. Mr Gorny went underground when martial law was declared in December 1981 and is a former Solidarity vice-president for Katowice.

The statement, signed by TKK representatives for Warsaw, Wroclaw, Krakow and Gdansk, did not name the successor to Mr. Borusewicz.

SEJM DEBATE OPENS; JARUZELSKI, MESSNER ATTEND

LD300942 Warsaw PAP English 2015 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 -- A two-day debate of the Polish Sejm started here today. The agenda of the debate envisages [words indistinct] -- government's report on directions and tasks of Poland's foreign policy and on international situations:

-- Report by Social, Health and Physical Culture Commission and legislative commission on government's bill to raise pensions in 1986
-- First reading of government's bill concerning mixed-stock companies
--First reading of government's bill on counteracting monpolist practices in national economy
-- Report by regulations and Deputies' Affairs Committee concerning protests connected with elections to the Sejm of October 13, 1985
-- Establishment of socio-economic council at the Sejm
-- Questions time
-- Changes in the composition of Sejm committees
-- Draft law on the closing of the current session of the Sejm.

The debate was opened by Sejm Marshall Roman Malinowski. Present were Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski took the floor to present government's report on directions and tasks of Poland's foreign [words indistinct] international situation.

Marian Orzechowski pointed to the significance for the world community of the new Soviet proposals put forward by the general secretary of the CPSU CC on Jan. 15. They particularly clearly and consistently reflect the Leninist peace policy pursued by the Soviet Union. It is a policy of realism and goodwill, of a comprehensive and constructive approach to the most complex issues of the contemporary world.

Minister Orzechowski also underscored [words indistinct] of the foundations of European peace is the [words indistinct] Potsdam order shaped as a result of the victory over Nazi Germany and the post-war development of Europe. The recognition [words indistinct] order is a precondition for the building of detente and peaceful cooperation. Poland's attitude to European issues is reflected in its activity within the CSCE process and participation in every work which contributes to that process.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PARTY COOPERATION MEETING

LD292230 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 29 -- A session of the Central Commission for Cooperation between the PUWP, the United Peasants Party [UPP] and the Democratic Party [DP] took place today.

The meeting was attended by: on the part of the PUWP, among others: Wojciech Jaruzelski; on the part of the UPP, among others; Roman Malinowski; on the part of the DP, among others: Tadeusz W. Mlynczak.

The following also attended the session: chairman of the PAX association Zenon Komender; chairman of the Christian Social Society Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the executive of the Polish Catholic Social Union Zgibniew Zielinski; chairman of the PRON National Council Jan Dobraczynski; and PRON General Secretary Jerzy Jaskiernia.

The participants in the meeting were briefed on an evaluation of last year [words indistinct] of the Polish People's Republic. The key tasks and main directions in foreign relations came under review against a background of the outlook for the development of the international situation in 1986.

It was stated that cooperation with socialist states had been thoroughly enriched and that relations with most countries of the world were intensified. Significant progress has been achieved in reconstructing and strengthening Poland's international prestige, it was said.

In the course of discussions negative phenomena were also noted such as the still existing restrictions towards Poland and protectionist trends on the part of Western states, which create barriers and difficulties for the development of Polish exports, and also the lack of sufficient progress in normalizing financial-credit relations with Poland on their part.

It was stressed that the solution to these matters, which are significant for national economic interests, would require special attention in 1986.

The realization of the goals of the foreign policies of the Polish People's Republic will proceed against a backdrop of a complex international situation. Its development is determined by the end result of the dynamic process of a clash between two opposed trends, those of confrontation and detente, it was said.

The great Soviet disarmament initiative, the goal of which is to fully free the world and humanity from nuclear weapons, offensive space weapons and chemical weapons till the year 2000 and which was presented by General Secretary of the CPSU CC Mikhail Gorbachev, creates the pre-conditions necessary to make [words indistinct] period of key decisions outlining the constructive development of the situation in the world.

It was stated that, with consideration given to global trends, the key tasks of the foreign policies of the Polish People's Republic and the main directions of action of the Polish diplomatic corps in 1986 corresponded with the current and long term goals of the state.

The securing of Poland's security, her sovereignty, inviolability of her borders and territorial integrity will be realized by active action to consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world and to develop the detente mainstream in international relations.

The promotion of Polish economic interests in international relations holds an important position in Polish foreign policies, it was noted.

The participants in the meeting, while recognizing the correctness of the main directions and key tasks of the foreign policies of the Polish People's Republic in 1986, firmly expressed their will of participating in the process of implementing them, especially through contacts with various political and social forces in the world.

The conviction was expressed that the 10th PUWP congress would pass resolutions which would become a general directive of Poland's activity on the international arena in the second half of the eighties.

BEDNARSKI DEFINES ROLE OF ECONOMIC EDUCATION

AU271001 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jan 86 p 3

[Excerpts] The 23d Central Committee Plenum set out party tasks connected with the implementation of the Central Annual Plan for this year. And so we addressed the following question to Henryk Bednarski, a Central Committee secretary: "What role does economic education play in the implementation of the plan?"

This was his reply:

Economic conditions which are widely known make it imperative to adopt a strategy of intensive development. Such a strategy calls for economies, improvements in labor organization and discipline, lower production costs, appeals to employees' values. What is of importance is that this strategy is understood and accepted by as large a section of the labor force as possible. That is the shortest possible answer to your question.

In addition to informing working people about what is happening in the economy, economic education should also help people to understand why a particular course of action is being pursued and to indicate how we can get closer to attaining our goals.

MOKRZYSZCZAK EMPHASIZES CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU271609 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on speech by W. Mokrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, at a conference of primary party organization secretaries held in Biala Podlaska on 22 January]

[Text] Referring to the discussion, W. Mokrzyszczak addressed himself to certain critical observations that had been voiced, particularly those which concerned insufficient deliveries of coal.

He emphasized the need for a broad program of economizing on consumption of coal and the need to introduce new technologies for its use. He discussed in detail the problem of the struggle to maintain equilibrium in the marketplace and stressed the importance of lowering production costs.

Talking about tasks in the lead-up to the 10th congress, the Central Committee secretary said that it was imperative for each primary party organization to display concern for the prestige of the party at all times. The path to prestige lies in noting the needs of working people in every community, and to work effectively for the satisfaction of these needs. Every PZPR member should show in everyday life that he is an exemplary employee, father, administrative functionary -- depending on the position or job he holds.

Comrade Mokrzyszczak told the audience that at the present time the party has 2,115,000 members and candidate members. In December, for the fifth successive month, the number of candidate members admitted into the party exceeded the number of persons leaving the party by 2,321. Last year the downward trend in the number of party members was arrested. It is true that 64,000 persons left the party but at the same time 63,000 were admitted.

The year 1986 -- the year of the 10th party congress -- is bound to be a year which will see a definite growth in party ranks.

TRADE UNION LEADER ON MOVEMENT'S SOCIAL ROLE

AU281317 Warsaw RCZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 19 Jan 86 p 2

["Excerpts" from interview with Wlodzimierz Lubanski, deputy chairman of the Central Trade Union Council and chairman of the Federation of Metallurgical Trade Unions, by Jan Machynia: "Who Is a Hardliner?" -- published in GAZETA MLODYCH on 7-9 January 1986]

[Excerpts] [Machynia] You have participated from the very beginning in reconstructing an independent trade union movement and you must have had definite ideas as to its tasks and significance among workers and society. Have your ideas been fulfilled?

[Lubanski] Yes and no. My ideas were that trade unions should have protective functions, which they had shed at one time; that they should be able to issue warnings to the government and administration; that they should participate in planning the national income and its distribution; and that they should ensure social justice vis-a-vis the interests of the working people.

Trade unionists approved many of our measures at that time, liked the establishment of commissions as models of collective management, and did not oppose the appointment of bodies such as the Central Council, the Executive Committee, the Presidium, and so on.

I thought that this was how trade unionism should function, that all our colleagues would fulfill and represent these functions externally and internally, and that they would have regular meetings with the workers of the plants in which work is most toilsome.

[Machynia] But this concept has not come off?

[Lubanski] At first everything was nice and dandy. We began publishing a periodical and other publications. At that time I thought in common with other trade unionists that it is only through force that anything can be achieved. By force we meant not only the numerical strength, but primarily the cohesion, organizational prowess, and effective performance of all of the echelons of trade unionism. That is why I thought that the establishment of an all-Poland trade union representation would be followed by the integration of our movement. Unfortunately, our joint concepts did not materialize. The movement continues to be disrupted and is in many cases very weak.

My travels and the letters addressed to the Central Council tell me how much wrongdoing, misdeeds, corruption, bribery, abuse of positions, ordering about, putting in the pillory, and the trend toward the cult of power there still is. I am pained by the indiscriminate awarding of decorations and distinctions because I can see who receives them and for what. My view is that one should be paid sufficient wages for one's work, but that awards should be given for exceptional achievements. Otherwise everyone should be decorated. At present decorations continue to be given to those who earn a lot of money, but the people who do honest work and do not use their elbows are ignored.

[Machynia] What about the progress of the economics reform?

[Lubanski] How much damage has been caused by the so-called temporary mechanism of the reform! I was thoroughly in favor of the reform, a sound reform involving work, work, and work again as well as money. Unfortunately, the frequently changed regulations and mechanisms of the reform have produced nothing except the indifference of plants. They have triggered no initiative. That is why work forces and the entire national economy continue to suffer.

If we really want to overcome our economic crisis we must devise the mechanism that will really help us to overcome it. But we must tell our people clearly that prices have to go up, that we must tighten our belts for 2 years or so, and start really working. We can overcome our crisis within 5 years if all our people equally share its burdens -- from private enterpreneurs through the plants that function on state subsidies.

[Machynia] You are a party member and have dealings with the government, which is based on the PZPR. Since these dealings are not easy, do you feel a little estranged?

[Lubanski] I see no estrangement between party resolutions and trade union activities because the party and trade unions are inseparable. Many trade unionists are members of the PZPR, which is supposed to defend the working people's interests. But what I find strange is that the some party members like myself hold government positions and yet we differ so much. Perhaps they know various internal and international determining factors that we do not know. We take the view that the government should have a clearer and broader vision, but my impression is that the reverse is often the case.

[Machynia] You are being regarded as a hardliner. What is a hardliner?

[Lubanski] One can call me a hardliner, if one wants to slight the federation I am in charge of at the behest of trade unionists. I do not represent my own views. I represent the interests of my electors.

Some prominent people think that a hardliner is a person who refuses to abandon a certain line of conduct. Can you call a hardliner a person who wants people to work effectively, honestly, and productively in exchange for proper wages? In such a case the entire Federation of Metallurgical Trade Unions should be called a hardliner.

What will you call those who tolerate dishonesty, bad discipline, shoddiness, and social injustice? After all, the party has declared a struggle against these vices, and I am at one with the party. But he who is afraid of this struggle should not engage in social, party, and other activities.

KNAST URGES FIGHT AGAINST ARMED FORCES WASTE

AU280948 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 23 Jan 86 p 3

[Speech by Division General Marian Knast, head of the Main Military Control Body, at the 8 January session in Poznan of the 13th Central Conference on Armed Forces Economic Management]

[Excerpts] The 1985 control checks of economic management in the Armed Forces indicated that progress in rational management had increased, especially in central and district supply formations, although many shortcomings are still rife in them, despite the fact that they are committed to the idea of thrift.

The performance of many units is marked by formalism in activities, dispersal of efforts to promote rational economic management, ignorance of regulations, and a lack on the part of commanders of interest in and supervision over the implementation of the relevant tasks. Many defects and shortcomings were detected in these units, whose achievements were poor, despite their opportunities and reserve potential.

We must eliminate phenomena that waste the honest work and efforts of dozens and dozens of people. We must primarily declare a ruthless struggle against economic damage, pooh-poohing service duties, thoughtlessness, and lack of responsibility for military property as a reason for waste and bad economic management.

That is why we need constant control checks to account for the service performancce of various people and we need to immediately react to various shortcomings to prevent or uncover in good time various defects. This should be our protection for the military economy against losses in manpower and property. The issue of internal supervision in the Armed Forces is nothing new, and we have spoken on various occasions that its functioning is not always correct. It often seems to me that we are thrifty and save every penny, and this is true because we have great achievements in this regard. But there are cases in which we are most wasteful and spend our resources in a way that has little in common with thrift and common sense.

Control checks have demonstrated that we can save a great deal of our resources provided we improve our economic planning and make considered economic decisions. You see, it happens that our plans include projects costing millions and millions of zlotys and yet these projects have not been subjected to in-depth analyses and the decisions concerning them have not been based on the simplest cost effectiveness analysis.

These phenomena happen at various levels of economic management and their range varies from case to case. They show that many of those who make and accept decisions in question are not properly equipped to run the economy in peacetime.

The issue of the struggle against waste and bad economic management and the efforts to promote rational and thrifty economic management in line with the resolutions of the Politburo and the 23d Central Committee plenum must become an issue of all our Armed Forces.

VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES VIEW WORK IN COUNTRYSIDE

AU280834 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 86 p 2

[Report on conference of voivodship PZPR committee secretaries held in Warsaw on 22 and 23 January]

[Text] PAP -- Party work in the countryside during the lead-up to the 10th PZPR Congress was the main subject under discussion at a 2-day conference of voivodship PZPR committee secretaries responsible for agriculture and the food industry which ended in Warsaw on 23 January. Tasks for regional party cells and links stemming from the current situation in agriculture were also discussed during the deliberations. Particular attention was focused on the role of advisory services in disseminating more efficient methods of management. The conference was chaired by Zbigniew Michalek, PZPR Central Committee secretary.

Stefan Zawodzinski, chief of the PZPR Central Committee Agriculture Department, outlined the fundamental issues in party work in the countryside during the period leading up to the 10th congress, devoting particular attention to tasks flowing from the subjects of PZPR Politburo meetings and the Agriculture Department's work schedule for the first half of 1986. Spreaking about the varied nature of party activity in the countryside, S. Zawodzinski stressed that further strengthening of the PZPR requires the activization of political work in a broad sense. This will be particularly important for familiarizing all the inhabitants of the countryside and not just PZPR members with the content of the draft party program which will be submitted for discussion.

Secretaries devoted much of their speeches to matters connected with efforts already being made in the regions to stimulate work performed by primary party cells in villages and communes.

The search for new methods of party operation is assisted, inter alia, by the direct contacts which exist between the PZPR Central Committee Agriculture Department and 49 PZPR cells at the commune level.

The results produced by the conference were summarized by Zbigniew Michalek, a PZPR Central Committee secretary. He drew attention to the need to make use of the experience of PZPR cells actively engaged in work in communes and villages. The attainment of the goal of vitalizing party work should be ensured by the dissemination of forms of activizing primary party organizations by, inter alia, more frequent contact with voivodship aktivs. Referring to the economic issues raised during the discussions, Z. Michalek stressed the benefits which agriculture is gaining from the introduction of integrated production technologies and cost-cutting measures.

PARTY LETTER EXTOLS CEAUSESCU ON HIS BIRTHDAY

AU281640 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Letter addressed to Nicolae Ceausescu by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government presented to him by Emil Bobu, member of the PEC and Secretary of the RCP Central Committee, during a 26 January festive meeting held in Bucharest to celebrate Ceausescu's birthday]

[Text] Much Esteemed and Beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu,

On the anniversary of your birthday and of more than 50 years of comprehensive and intensive revolutionary activity, in full agreement with all the sons of the Socialist Romania, who surround you with warm feelings of profound esteem and great appreciation, allow us to extend to you, the brilliant leader of the nation and the country, warmest congratulations and wishes for health, happiness, and a long life, crowned continuously by great fulfillments and new and great successes in your activity of high responsibility that you carry out with self denial and communist daring at the head of our party and state for the well-being and prosperity of our entire nation and for raising our dear homeland to ever brighter peaks of socialism and communism.

On this memorable day, which has become a highly valued holiday of the entire nation, we attach to our enthusiastic homage the ardent gratitude due to you, the great hero of the Romanian nation, the founder of the modern Socialist Romania, ardent revolutionary militant and patriot, who has devoted his life -- since his early youth -- to the struggle for the freedom, dignity, and happiness of the people, to faithfully serving the great ideals of independence and progress, to the triumph of socialist revolution, to the continuous flourishing of the homeland, and to the cause of cooperation, understanding and peace throughout the world.

We all highly appreciate the inestimable contribution you made to permanently strengthening the unity and increasing the leading role on our Communist Party -- the continuer of the most progressive traditions of struggle of the workers class and of the Romanian people -- which this year celebrates 65 years of heroic and glorious existence. We consider it our honorable duty to stress on this anniversary occasion too, that, with the new spirit you instilled, after the 13th RCP Congress, to the entire political and socioeconomic life in our homeland, you made a great contribution to promote in the work of all Communists a dynamic, resolutionary, and utterly creative style, permeated by feelings of high responsibility for the present and future of our homeland; you have unflinchingly stimulated the idea of strengthening the ties of the party with the masses, the producers of the material and spiritual assets and permanently seen to it that the activity of the party and state should reflect the will and the supreme interests of the nation and you substantiated the highly valuable and humanistic concept according to which the new system is built with the people and for the people.

Under the strong impulse of your diligent theoretical and practical activity, based on the study and deep knowledge of the Romanian realities, on the thoroughly scientific analysis you always make about contemporary socio-political life, and on the way you creatively apply the general truths of scientific socialism, and of the dialectical and historical materialism to the concrete conditions prevailing in our country, the RCP is today a strong party, closely united with the masses and followed with full trust by the entire nation, which unswervingly militates for the progress and comprehensive development of the homeland, for the people's well-being, and for promoting, in the entire social activity, the high principles of the socialist humanism, the great values and virtues which have always characterized the nature of the Romanian people, and the noble ideals of cooperation and peace.

In the history of the Romanian people, there has never been a political party which served with so much devotion, firmness, and abnegation the interests of the homeland and of its sovereignty and independence, and the well-being and happiness of the entire nation!

The deep gratitude for the everlasting merits you have in creating such a party have been and are strongly expressed in the ardent and resolute will of all the Communists and of the entire nation which, by electing you, at the 13th RCP Congress, to the supreme leading position in the RCP have brilliantly and unanimously reasserted this historical option at all the following congresses, strongly demonstrating the will of all the sons of the homeland to have you always at the head of the party and country and of the struggle waged to build Romania's new socialist and communist destiny. During this period of heroical struggle and great achievments which is recorded in history with golden letters, for centuries on end, bearing the name of its great founder -- "Nicolae Ceausescu Era" -- with legitimate pride, all our nation views you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as the wise and clearsighted leader who unites and guides all the nation's creative power towards fulfilling a great target and towards attaining unprecedented achievements in its millenia old existence.

It is the great merit of the party and of you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to consistently promote a scientific and revolutionary strategy of harmonious and balanced development of the homeland and its multilateral flourishing, in the center of which you placed the industrialization as a basic element of Romania's socioeconomic progress. In the light of this basic orientation, our party and state have placed and continue to place special emphasis -- in the policy of the homeland's overall economic development -- on developing and modernizing production forces, and on creating a modern industrial structure capable of capitalizing, at a high level of efficiency, the material and human resources of the country. The party and state also place emphasis on the strong development of productivity and technical level of products, something that has permitted us to proceed during the current stage to the exemplary implementation of the historical objectives set forth by the 13th RCP Congress on increasing the intensive factors of our economic development and on achieving a new and superior quality of work and life for the entire nation. Today we understand better than ever the depth, correctness, and realism of your orientations which made it possible to place our national economy on a strong technological and material base and generated the permanent elan of the production forces, without which we could not have progressed and could not have had such wonderful, clear, and brilliant prospects. We all are deeply impressed by the great objective set forth by the Congress, according to which in the present 1986-1990 5-year plan period Romania will pass the stage of a developing country and will join the ranks of medium-developed countries.

We owe to your brilliant political thinking and practical activity the scientific concept regarding the role and functions of agriculture, the passage to the new agrarian revolution -- as a process with great implications regarding the continuous modernization of this basic branch of our national economy -- the revolutionary transformation of the peasantry's way of work, of life, and of thinking, and the achievement of secure and stable yields, which can satisfy, under ever better conditions, the population's consumption needs and other needs of the society.

Directly linked to your theories and activity are the orientations of overwhelming importance regarding the balanced and harmonious development of the national economy by ensuring a judicious ratio between energy resources and raw materials and the processing industrial branches and between industry and agriculture, ensuring a high growth rate of production forces by permanently allocating a significant part -- about one-third -- of the national income to the accumulation fund, and the need to continuously consolidate and improve socialist, and state and cooperative property, as a decisive factor of the homeland's progress and of raising the material and cultural well-being of the entire nation.

We all highly appreciate your contribution and your particular concern with continuously improving production and social relations and your orientations regarding the objective requirement of markedly increasing the role of the socialist state in the uniform planning, organizing, and managing of the entire socio-economic activity based on the uniform national plan of the country's development. You, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have made and continue to make a highly valuable contribution to continuously renewing and revitalizing the revolutionary thinking and the revolutionary practice in our homeland, through your sustained concern with continuously developing and deepening the workers revolutionary democracy and concern with creating a broad and original framework of effective participation, under conditions of full equality, of all the citizens and of all our people in working out and implementing decisions and in managing our society. Your definition of the Romanian theory of workers' self-management and institutionalizing a complex system of forms, methods, and mechanism designed to ensure the strengthening of responsibility, order, and discipline and the broad utilization of initiative and savings spirit of all those who work in the management of the units and your definition of the socioeconomic activity in the efficient administration of the socialist wealth and of the goods of our whole people is unanimously appreciated.

As an excellent strategist of developing Romanian science and education in close connection with the objective requirements of our society's progress, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, you have drafted accomprehensive and mobilizing program for developing scientific research and introducing technological progress. This program, whose prospects surpass the horizon of the year 2000, is firmly secured in the realities and requirements of the present-day era and of the modern scientific-technical revolution. You have also lent qualitative new scope to the complex process of fashioning the cadres and of training the young generation for work and life on the basis of knowledge and of acquiring the most modern achievements of scientific and technological thinking in all areas of activity and to the process of educating the young generation in the spirit of great responsibility toward the homeland, the party, and people and in the spirit of the glorious traditions of our forefathers' struggle for defending and asserting our national existence.

The excellent way in which you are guiding the overall political-educational activity is a reality that is deeply felt and experienced by each citizen in our country, as is the fashioning of a new man with a high revolutionary, communist awareness giving pride of place to developing socialist patriotism, love for the homeland, responsibility and devotion for the people, for their great achievements, and for the cause of socialism and communism, and your constant concern with preserving the youth and vigor of our nation and your concern with improving the standard of living of the working people.

The great path of victories and achievements traveled by Romania under your wise and clearsighted leadership, the great edifices erected in the past 20 years, and the excellent achievements registered in all areas of activity demonstrate the creative potential and capability of our people who, free, completely masters of their destiny, and closely united with the party and with you, much beloved and esteemed comrade party secretary general and president of the republic, are consciously building their own socialist and communist future of well-being and happiness. Vigorously mobilized by your call and inspired by the bright example of work and life set by you day by day, the working people in our homeland act with all their strength and sense of responsibility to ensure the proper progress of the productive activity in the new 5-year plan They are determined to do all they can so that beginning with the first month of this year additional outputs will be achieved in all branches of the economy, thus ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan tasks for the current year and for the overall 5-year plan.

All of us harbor sentiments of the greatest pride and -- like all our people -- we are deeply grateful to you for the fact that, due to your revolutionary thinking and vision, you have opened up new and inspiring horizons for the activity of our whole people. You have vigorously activated the overall work of socialist construction. Thus, Romania presents itself today as a country that is firmly and vigorously engaged in implementing a comprehensive program of peaceful construction and in building a superior society in which advanced ethics and morale, and the socialist and communist principles of work and life are asserting themselves more and more.

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, your untiring activity of affirming Romania in the international arena, your initiatives of cooperation, peace, and disarmament, and the force of your bold ideas, as well as the correctness and humanism of the principles which you are promoting with unequalled consistency in the constant dialogue with party and state leaders and with figures of the present-day world, have gained our country great prestige and have established you in mankind's mind as one of the most prominent political figures, as a firm fighter for a better and more just world, and as a great and enthusiastic hero of peace.

Under the current conditions of the international situation, when mankind is confronted by a particularly serious situation owing especially to the accelerated arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and owing to the persistence of numerous conflicts and states of tension, your constructive initiatives and proposals, your calls for reason and lucidity, for halting the dangerous trend of events toward nuclear confrontation and war, for resuming the policy of detente, for resolving all disputes by peaceful means and negotiations, and your call for protecting the supreme right of nations and people to freedom and independence, to existence, life, and peace have won great resonance among the ranks of peace-loving forces everywhere and of world public opinion.

By virtue of the organic and indissoluble link between our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy, you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, reaffirmed also in the solemn message you addressed to the whole nation at the beginning of this year, proclaimed by the United Nations as International Peace Year, Romania's determination to strengthen even more cooperation with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, the nonaligned countries, with all the other countries and people, and with the peace and progress-loving peoples everywhere to ensure a lasting atmosphere of trust and peaceful cooperation throughout the world for the trimph of the policy of disarmament and peace, of respect for peoples' independence and sovereignty, and of building a better and more just world on our planet.

In struggling firmly for understanding and cooperation among peoples, you have made and continue to make a particular contribution -- of great international recognition and appreciation -- to establishing and generally applying in interstate relations the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, refraining from the use or threat of force, and each people's right to develop freely and to independently decide on its destiny. The initiatives and proposals on halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament and to cutting back on military spending, and on halting, without delay, military conflicts and settling all disputes by political means and negotiations; the proposals on democratizing international life, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, and increasing the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in the democratic solution of all problems confronting mankind with the participation of all states in the world have gained Romania and you, its prominent president, great prestige and numerous friends all over the earth.

On this occasion, too, we stress the unanimous support your extensive activity has enjoyed by the Communists and the whole Romanian people, an activity that is aimed at developing our party's cooperation and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, and with all progressive, democratic, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the struggle for social progress and peace in the world.

Your actions and initiatives, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, inspire the Romanian people with optimism and with the hope and trust in the capability of world nations, namely that by acting unitedly and cooperating more and more closely they will be able to achieve a new and positive trend and a peaceful future and development of the whole of mankind.

On this day of great celebration, the whole Romanian people, closely united with their glorious Communist Party and with you, the great hero of our socialist revolution designated by history to lead the country throughout time to the great heights of communism, express their resolute determination that they will unflinchingly follow you on the bright road you have opened for the entire country, they will work with patriotic dedication and devotion to commendably fulfill your guidelines and recommendations, the tasks of the current development stage of our homeland, and to successfully fulfill the 1986 plan -- the first year of the current 5-year plan -- and the historic decisions of the 13th Party Congress, thus ensuring the firm implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

Strongly inspired by your mobilizing impetus and by the untiring activity you are carrying out to the benefit and prosperity of our homeland, we assure you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that we will spare no efforts and that we will act with great determination and all our work energy to ensure the unswerving implementation -- in an atmosphere of great exactingness -- of the complex tasks facing us and the party policy in our sectors of activity in order to more and more appropriately fulfill the great responsibilities you have entrusted to us and in order to serve, under any circumstances, the cause of the party and people, the homeland's destiny, and the ideals of socialism and communism for which you have struggled and continue to struggle with commendable devotion and responsibility.

At this time of great celebration for all the sons and daughters of Socialist Romania, from the bottom of our hearts we want to extend to you, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, warmest wishes for good health and great work energy, so you may lead the party and Romanian people with the same excellence toward new and increasingly greater victories. We wish you eternal youth, a long and happy life full of satisfaction and accomplishments together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, with your whole family, and with all those who are dear and close to you.

Many happy returns on this day, much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

CEAUSESCU VISITS INDUSTRIAL, ENERGY EXHIBIT

AU281920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/1/1986 -- Tuesday, January 28, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, visited an exhibition organized at the exhibition complex in Piata Scinteii, looking into the way action is taken in various branches of the Romanian economy in view of modernizing products and technologies, and diminishing the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, fuels and energy in 1986 and throughout the 1986-1990 period.

Elena Ceausescu, Constantin Dascalescu, other members of the party and state leadership, specialists of the production and research units participated.

At the stands of the heavy equipment, machine building, electronics and metallurgical industries, transports and telecommunications, near scale models and graphs, ways and directions of action were analysed as well as efficient technical solutions for further diminishing consumptions so that the reserves existing in this respect may be fully capitalized by all the productive units.

Appreciating the results achieved by various branches and economic units, President Nicolae Ceausescu asked that further action be taken, more firmly and responsibly, in view of finding new, ever more efficient resolutions.

During this comprehensive analysis the fact was pointed out that in the action of diminishing the consumption of raw and subsidiary materials, fuels and energy one must take permanently into consideration the best results achieved in the field on a world plane, in view of placing the Romanian products at that level.

President Nicolae Ceausescu asked the ministers, all the leading cadres and the specialists to capitalize on the already acquired experience starting from criteria that are unitary for all the sectors of activity, to make final as soon as possible special programmes by branches and stages, that should ensure a 30 percent diminishing of consumption per unit of product in the ensuring years.

The analysis helped bringing to the fore the important role played by the domestic research in point of enhancing production and the quality of products, in widely promoting the technical progress and continuously improving labour productivity, better capitalizing the entire material, technical and human potential of the Romanian industry, in establishing the most efficient means to diminish the specific consumptions.

VLAJKOVIC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON SHUTTLE DISASTER

LD301014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 30 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jan (TANJUG) -- Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram of profound condolences to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the tragic death of the seven members of the crew of the U.S. space shuttle Challenger.

U.S. 'PLAYING WITH FIRE' BY PRESSURING LIBYA

LD291647 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The maneuvers by the U.S. Sixth Fleet off the Libyan coast, and particularly in the Gulf of Sidra, could turn into large-scale aggression unless the United States ceases to play with fire in this dangerous and sensitive region. Even the most trivial of incidents, and these we have witnessed before, would suffice to jeopardize the efforts which the international community is making in order to ease the tension between Tripoli and Washington that the United States is deliberately inciting and fomenting.

Libya has launched a large-scale diplomatic initiative aimed at bringing to an end as soon as possible the present war of nerves. At the same time, in a message to Italian Prime Minister Craxi, it has offered to do its utmost to end terrorist attacks in European countries such as those at the Vienna and Rome airports.

The leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, is justifiably seeking guarantees from the United States and Israel that they will not attack Libya since, as he put it, President Reagan has no evidence whatsoever which points to Libya's complicity in the terrorist acts in West European countries. On the other hand, Libya's readiness to defend itself with all means available against a possible U.S. aggression could be interpreted as a serious warning to the effect that an attack on Libya would not affect relations between Tripoli and Washington alone. Any U.S. action of this sort would have serious repercussions for the international community, since it would jeopardize all the ongoing initiatives aimed at easing tension in the Near and Middle East. These initiatives could produce results only if the United States and Israel display even the smallest readiness to accept the PLO as an indispensable partner in the Middle East peace negotiations and agree on an international conference in which all interested parties, including the Soviet Union as an influential factor in the Near and Middle East, would take part.

The serious nature of Libya's warnings must not be underestimated, particularly given the fact that all Arab countries without exception supported Al-Qadhdhafi in his attempts to counter the U.S. threats to impose economic sanctions or, as the United States is doing at the moment, to exert military pressure. The events of the Middle East's turbulent past have shown that the United States lost its prestige in that part of the world every time it uncritically decided to support Israel and its policy of expansionism and aggression. The same has been happening during the height of the U.S. campaign against Libya and its leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Not even the most fanatical opponents of the leader of the Libyan revolution have succeeded in proving Libya's complicity in the Vienna and Rome massacres; there is simply no evidence for it. Libya even comdemned both of the terrorist acts and this fact should not be ignored unless, as Al-Qadhdhafi claims, the United States is only looking for a pretext for aggression.

The tension in relations between Libya and the United States cannot, on the other hand, be taken out of the context of relations between the two leading world powers. Any aggression against Libya would jeopardize everything that has been achieved in relations between Moscow and Washington since the Geneva meeting. In any case, regardless of the consequences for relations between the two superpowers, the United States has no right to play with fire and to pursue gunboat diplomacy.

COSSIGA, VLAJKOVIC DISCUSS TERRORISM ISSUE

AU291413 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 86 pp 1, 6

[D. Petkovic report]

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik, 27 Jan -- Italian President Francesco Cossiga left Dubrovnik this morning after a 3-day working and friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

Yesterday afternoon the two persidents, Vlajkovic and Cossiga, continued their talks which lasted alomst 3 full hours. This was an opportunity to define their views and assessments about the current international situation, this time more extensively about the region in which the two countries are situated.

Italy and Yugoslavia are situated in the region of the Mediterranean and the Middle East, a region burdened by current crises. The Italian president devoted much time in his talk to terrorism, but he pointed out that Italy is drawing a distinction between the just Palestinian cause and terrorism. He believes, however, that acts of violence in which innocent people suffer make the possiblity of solving this serious problem more remote.

Vlajkovic expressed the belief that a renewal of detente and the spirit of Helsinki are necessary and that there is a need for broader understanding and trust among the peoples and countries of the world. Within this framework he placed the Mediterranean which, he said, must not become a field of contest for the big powers. He repeated our well-known positions that Yugoslavia is against all aspects of international terrorism and that it is worried because of the use of force against some independent and sovereign countries.

Nonalignment was the subject of assessments and examination by both sides. The Italians stressed their interest in the activities of the Nonaligned Movement and pointed out their great esteem for the movement and especially the role of Yugoslavia as a founding country.

Distinguishing Terrorism, Liberation

AU291337 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jan 86 p 1

[N. Dragovic report]

[Excerpts] Dubrovnik, 27 Jan -- This morning Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, said in a conversation with Italian journalists that the much developed relations of the two countries, "in which we find a common interest, reflect Italy's special interest in Yugoslavia being a stable partner."

Asked how Yugoslavia interprets the difference between international terrorism and liberation struggle, Loncar said:

"If a struggle for the liberation of a people is conducted on one's own land, it is a liberation struggle. In this context we also see the just struggle of the Palestinian people. But when the struggle is conducted outside one's own territory and innocent people suffer, then one knows what that is."

When Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Fioret met the press last night, it was said that the Italian side had informed its hosts about current progress on the draft bill on overall protection of the Slovene minority in Italy. Premier Craxi's promise during his visit to Belgrade in February 1985, to the effect that the Italian Government would strive that this bill be finally adopted, was confirmed.

DIZDAREVIC SUPPORTS CONTADORA PEACE MESSAGE

LD292336 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 29 Jan 86

["Statement to the Press on Dizdarevic Meeting With Ambassadors of the Contadora Group and the Support Group" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received the ambassadors of the Contadora Group and the Support Group [as received] accredited to our country who handed him the text of the "Message from Caraballeda on Peace, Security, and Democracy in Central America", adopted on 12 January this year at a meeting of the foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries, the members of these two peace groups, in the small Venezuelan town of Caraballeda.

Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic underlined the firm support of our country for a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America. He stressed that it can only be based on strict respect for the principles and policy of nonalignment and in keeping with the genuine interests and wishes of the peoples of the region, without outside interference. For this reason Yugoslavia supports the activities and proposals of the Contadora Group and the Support Group aimed at reaching a peaceful negotiated solution to the conflict in Central America on the basis of respect for the principles of self-determination, independence, sovereignty, integrity, noninterference, and the peaceful solution of conflicts. Guided by the principled stand on the inalienable right of all countries to select their own path of development, our country gives its support to Nicaragua.

The federal secretary stressed that our country welcomes the "Message from Caraballeda" as an important step toward creating a climate of greater trust and more constructive negotiations. This document, which reaffirms the principles of Contadora and points to ways of establishing lasting bases for peace in the Central America region, enjoys the full support of the Yugoslav Government, which for its part will make every effort, together with the other nonaligned countries, to contribute to its establishment as part of the foundations of peace in Central America.

SAWPY HEAD RECEIVES PLO'S KHALIL AL-WAZIR

LD291835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, today received a delegation of the PLO headed by Khalil al-Wazir, member of the Central Council and deputy commander of Palestinian revolutionary forces. The delegation expressed their gratitude to Yugoslavia, the SAWPY and all other subjects in the country for their steady and consistent support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to realize its legitimate national rights under the leadership of the PLO. The delegation informed Dr Grlickov about the most recent developments in the Middle East situation, the position of the PLO, and the Palestinian people in the occupied territory and in Arab countries.

On this occasion as well, Grlickov stressed the readiness of the SAWPY and Yugoslavia to continue comprehensive support of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the struggle for implementing their justified historical desires. They also discussed further development and consolidation of relations and cooperation between the SAWPY and the PLO.

The talks were also attended by Nimr Hammad, head of the PLO mission in Yugoslavia, Ivan Zivkovic, secretary of the section for foreign political questions and international contacts, and by Osman Zubovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee for Assistance to Liberation Movements and Victims of Aggression.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS FOR LCY CONGRESS DISCUSSED

LD282126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- Members of the Committee for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress at today's session gave their support to the basic approach and political orientation of the preliminary draft of the main congress resolutions. Members of the committee were unanimous in the judgement that these documents in a proper way defined the key social problems and certain directions for solving them. The main objection was made with respect to their extensiveness and often unnecessary repetition of stands and orientations. It was said that this shortcoming should be eliminated as much as possible.

The congress will be presented with four main resolutions for adoption: On the tasks of the League of Communists in the struggle for developing socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and political system; on the tasks of the League of Communists in the material, technical and scientific-technological development of the country; on ideopolitical, organizational, and cadre capability of the League of Communists; and the resolution on the tasks of the LCY in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world. Apart from these main ones, it is necessary to adopt special resolutions on young people, on human rights, on implementing the platform on Kosovo, and on education.

Milan Kucan, president of the Commission for Drawing Up Resolutions, informed members of the committee about the commission's procedure and manner of work. He pointed out that all four resolutions started from the fact that in the overall social development the League of Communists had to be an efficient initiator of the consistent implementation of the economic and political system on the constitutional bases. Of course, he added, this implies a continuous, courageous, and critical examination of what has been done. The League of Communists must primarily openly confront the state of affairs in its won ranks, its own historical responsibility for the development of socialist self-management, and for the mobilization of the working class and all progressive forces in paving the way for further social progress and a comprehensive development of Yugoslavia. This means that a prerequisite for changing the state of affairs in society is changing the League of Communists itself.

Starting from this, the preliminary drafts of the resolutions propose the main directions for the activity of the League of Communists. According to Milan Kucan, these are: eliminating delays in the development of socialist self-management; the realization of the strategy of intensive economic activity and material development of the established long-term program of economic stabilization; a speedier and more efficient participation in international labor distribution; and efforts toward making democratic characteristics of socialist self-management more prominent in the political system. Of course, he commented, the realization of these objectives is not possible without the full mobilization of the working class and every working man.

Since there were no comments on the content of the preliminary drafts of the resolutions, most reference was made to their length and the language they use. Though everybody without exception demanded that the texts of the resolutions should be shortened as much as possible, it was pointed out that it was necessary to bear in mind that to shorten is not the same as to take something away. That is, insisting on shorter documents should not result in leaving out what is good. For concise and short writing, it was said, it is necessary to have a great deal of knowledge and unity, and this is what the League of Communists is missing at this stage.

Without disputing the fact that certain parts of the resolutions were too extensive, Vidoje Zarkovic commented that the quality of these documents should primarily be assessed on the bases of to what extent they contribute to efforts toward clearing up dilemmas and unclear points, and to what extent they offer prospects for development of production forces and the political system. If we manage to achieve this through the resolutions, then they are not too long. Still, by the time of the next LCY Central Committee session, and particularly by the time of drawing up the proposed resolutions, it is necessary to shorten and improve the text wherever possible. After all, the resolutions have not been written as definitive and closed documents which should simply be verified in a public discussion. The membership is expected to make a full contribution towards creating and realizing the established policy.

SERBIAN SAWP BODY PASSES DELEGATE ELECTION RULES

LD300026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 29 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Commission for Elections of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference today reached agreement on which republican organs of sociopolitical organizations should be in the delegation for the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

This refers to clearing up the question which has so far proved to be rather disputable and which has been given various interpretations -- more so since it has become practice that officials are usually chosen from the ranks of delegates to sociopolitical organizations.

All sociopolitical organizations except the League of Communists will, in the forthcoming elections, retain earlier regulations according to which delegates for sociopolitical chambers are elected not only from the ranks of members of elected organs, but also from various other organs. It is only in the Serbian LC that the constitution has been interpreted literally, and through the Statute it has been regulated that a delegation (from which a member is elected) for a sociopolitical chamber should consist exclusively of members of elected organs: committees, statutory, and supervisory commissions. A procedure to introduce changes and amendments to the Statute is under way, so that the League of Communists will reach for a more "resilient" solution, as is the case with other sociopolitical organizations, although it will probably come into effect only in 1990 unless additional elections are held.

At today's meeting a suggestion was made that the "widening" of the delegate base for a sociopolitical chamber should not be abused. In other words, delegates as a rule -- or at least to a considerable extent -- should be elected from the ranks of members of electoral organs such as the SAWP Republican Conference and the Federation of Socialist Youth, the Council of Serbian Trade Unions, and republican committees of the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia. Also, it is necessary to remember that people who will not be elected as delegates to a sociopolitical chamber must be elected to republican organs of sociopolitical organizations (or at least to their working bodies and form of activity), since congresses and the electoral conference of the Serbian SAWP are planned to be held after delegates' elections. The only exception is the Federation of Veterans Associations of Yugoslavia whose republical committee will be elected earlier.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES PROBLEMS IN KOSOVO

LD281825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- It has been reported that at its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed three topics, every one of which is in some way related to the province of Kosovo. One of the topics discussed concerns the problems of implementing measures to ensure the proper implementation of the constitution and law to which attention was drawn, on behalf of the constitutional court of Serbia, by the president of that court, Radoslav Ratkovic. The pollution of the Sitnica and Ibar rivers with phenol was also discussed, while the third topic on the agenda was the petition by a group of citizens from Kosovo Polje. The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia issued the following statement concerning the petition:

At its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia discussed, among other things, information concerning the petition by a group of citizens from Kosovo Polje. The existing political and security situation in Kosovo, the disrupted intranational relations, and a whole series of unresolved problems in Kosova Polje itself have led to growing discontent among the working people and citizens, above all, among those of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities. This has created conditions for the enemy's activity, primarily from nationalistic positions, on various occasions and under numerous pretexts. Under such circumstances, the Presidency states, it was possible for the petition, which was signed by a number of citizens, to appear.

Regardless of the circumstance under which it was done, the fact that a great number of citizens has signed the petition indicates that to a large extent it reflects the state of disrupted intranational relations and of the existing dissatisfaction among the working people and citizens of Kosovo. In the Presidenency's view, it would therefore be wrong to brand all those who signed the petition as nationalists or politically unsuitable elements.

It was also stated at the session that the petition raises some issues contained in the LCY's political platform on Kosovo and other documents drawn up by sociopolitical organizations and organs of the sociopolitical communities, but which are being tackled in a sluggish and inadequate way by the relevant bodies in Kosovo. This, the statement goes on, is having serious political and security consequences.

The presidency, however, judged that from the ideopolitical point of view, the petition is unacceptable because it gives prominence to some views and demands which proceed from the position of Serbian nationalism and which are incompatible with the basic principles of our sociopolitical system, of the socialist relations of self-management, and of the equality of our nations and nationalities. Like the Presidium of the Serbian LC Central Committee at its last session, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia also stressed that a clear political differentiation should be made between the real problems that are encumbering social and political life not only in Kosovo Polje and Pristina but also in the entire province, and the unacceptable stands from the positions of Serbian nationalism expressed by the petition.

It is the Presidency's view that substantial efforts must be made if the existing sociopolitical climate in Kosovo Polje is to be changed, and if the causes of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, of the inequality among the nations and nationalities and among the working people and citizens in Kosovo in general are to be eliminated much faster. This would have a favorable impact on the development of international relations and on the building of confidence among the working people and citizens in Kosovo Polje. To this end the Presidency gives its full support to the measures taken by the relevant organs in Pristina and in the province.

It is of vital importance, the statement emphasizes, that conditions be created which will make an open and constructive dialogue possible and that solutions be searched for and problems resolved through the determined and consistent implementation of the tasks set by the LCY's political platform on Kosovo and by other documents drawn up by the top sociopolitical bodies in the federation, republic, and Kosovo Province.

According to the statement, the Presidency also stressed that both municipal and provincial organs must pay more attention to and invest more effort in eliminating the causes of discontent among citizens in Kosovo Polje itself. In the Presidency's view an initiative should be launched to find specific solutions to the existing problems. This calls for a clear and realistic program which will correspond to material potentials.

It was agreed at the session that the Presidency will continue to make efforts, within its purview, to ensure that the tasks contained in the LCY's political platform on Kosovo and the conclusions of the organs of sociopolitical organizations and state bodies are carried out and that it will monitor the situation in Kosovo Polje. This statement was issued after the session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in connection with the petition by a group of citizens from Kosovo Polje.

In the course of the debate about measures to ensure the proper implementation of the constitution and law, Dr Ratkovic presented concrete evidence and examples of violations of the law and constitution, i.e. of the discrepancies and even contradictions between certain provisions in the provincial constitutions and those contained in the republic's constitution. These are the provisions regulating the use of the national flag, the content of the identity card, the production of and trade in weapons and ammunition, and property rights. The second group of contradicting provisions includes those which disregard the need for unity in the Socialist Republic of Serbia. Ratkovic also stressed that some other controversial issues have come to the fore which, as a result of differences in interpreting certain constitutional provisions, prevent the constitutional court of Serbia from performing its duties. In this way we have three constitutional courts in Serbia with identical powers which, Ratkovic warned, is an obstacle to the realization of measures to ensure the proper implementation of the law in the republic.

On the basis of the information concerning the polluting of the Sitnica and Ibar rivers with phenol, which Miodrag Bulatovic submitted on behalf of the Executive Council, the Presidency of the Republic of Serbia agreed that the situation calls for emergency measures. The constant pollution of the drinking water, which has been continuing for several months, is affecting citizens' political mood. The Presidency was informed about the open criticism directed at state organs and their inability to solve the problem. The level of phenol in the two rivers dropped soon after the two work organizations in Obilic, the Gasifikacija and Susara, discontinued their work; this clearly indicates that they were the main polluters of the Sitnica and Ibar rivers.

The Presidency heard with particular attention the warning by Svetomir Lalovic, the republic's secretary for internal affairs, to the effect that due to the growing discontent among its citizens, the region of Kraljevo has become the weakest point in Serbia as regards the political-security situation. The patience of the citizens of Kraljevo, who except on brief occasions have been without drinking water for several months now, cannot be taken for granted. Lalovic's warning was reinforced by the statement by Slobodan Gligorijevic, president of the Serbian Assembly, who stressed that no effort would be spared to see the problem solved and to stop people from moving out of Kraljevo.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE

LD242048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 24 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, at a session chaired by Munir Mesihovic, discussed and adopted the long-term plan of development of this republic's territorial defense for the period from 1986 to 2000, as well as the main objectives and tasks of the medium-term plan of developing and providing equipment for territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina up to 1990.

The Presidency is reported to have established that the development plans of territorial defence are in accordance with the long and medium-term plans of the republic's development and with its material possibilities. They started from the achieved level of development of territorial defense in Bosnia-Hercegovina and from the level of (?capability) [words indistinct] which is expected to be achieved in the next planning period. It was stressed that planned assets permit the development and the capability of territorial defense in the republic to conduct timely and effective (?action) in conditions of (?modern warfare) and armed struggle.

It was assessed that the priorities and dynamics of developing individual components of the system of territorial defense have been well established, and support was given to the orientation that priority should be given to strengthening the state of its equipment and training territorial defense as a whole.

CROATIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL HEARS MARKOVIC REPORT

LD282251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1731 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia heard a report by its president, Ante Markovic, about his 3-day visit to Italy which he described as very useful. The visit took place at the invitation of the Italian Government.

It has been reported that during his many meetings and talks with representatives of the Italian Government and companies, attention was focused on ways to further promote economic cooperation within the framework of Yugoslav-Italian economic relations and the joint realization of the Osimo agreements. In that context, reference was also made to topical issues of further developing cooperation in the field of tourism, shipbuilding industry, oil and petrochemical industries and, in particular, to joint oil and gas prospecting both in the Adriatic and in third countries. Cooperation in the metal-processing industry and electronics was also discussed. The talks also centered on issues concerning the existence and work of members of our nationalities in Italy and of the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia. Agreements were also reached about future meetings and talks between experts and businessmen from the two countries, at which certain deals and forms of cooperation will be determined.

The Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia made several appointments at its session today: Julije Golik was appointed assistant to the president of the republic's Committee for Construction Industry, Housing, Communal Affairs and Protection of Human Environment; Djordje Kuga was appointed assistant to the president of the republic's Committee for Trade; Dane Matić is the new assistant to the president of the republic's Committee for Information.

BRIEFS

BRANKO PESIC DECORATED -- Belgrade, Jan 27 (TANJUG) -- Vice President of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Branko Pesic has been awarded one of the highest Yugoslav decorations, the Order of the Hero of Socialist Work. The decoration was conferred on Pesic by a decree of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, the country's highest state collective leadership, in recognition of his longstanding revolutionary activity and for extraordinary services in the development of socialist self-management society in Yugoslavia. In the 1965-1974 period, Pesic was president of the Belgrade City Assembly. He was also president of the Assembly of Serbia, vice president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia and member of the top leadership of the League of Communists of Serbia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1315 GMT 27 Jan 86 LD]